

the people to render every aid in their power to the constituted authorities of the Government in the crushing out of the rebellion, and in bringing the leaders thereof to condign punishment.

This resolution was adopted by a vote of yeas 163, nays 1. The nay was Mr. Pendleton's particular friend, Benjamin G. Harris, of Maryland. Mr. Pendleton adopted.

December 21st, 1863, Mr. Pendleton voted against arming, equipping or paying negro soldiers. The negro troops were then in actual service, so that the object of the vote was to cheat them out of their pay. Fernando Wood would not vote with Pendleton. January 7th, 1864, Pendleton voted against a preamble to the effect that the rebellion existed contrary to the Constitution. January 11th, 1864, he votes for laying upon the table a resolution declaring it to be the duty of the Government to enlist slaves in rebel territory, in order that the overburdened North may be exempt from draft. On the 18th of January, 1864, Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the political, civil, moral, and sacred duty of the people to meet the rebellion, fight it, crush it, and forever destroy it.

Pendleton voted to lay it on the table. That failing, he voted with fifteen others against it, the yeas vote being 112.

February 13th, 1864, Mr. Arnold submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Constitution should be amended so as to allow slavery in the United States wherever it now exists, and to prohibit its existence in every part thereof forever.

It was adopted by yeas 78, nays 62. Mr. Pendleton voted in the negative.

But Mr. Pendleton's proslavery character is seen from the following. March 28th, 1864, Mr. Stevens introduced a joint resolution submitting two amendments to the Constitution of the United States, to be acted upon by the States. The proposed amendments are as follows:

ART. 1. Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, is forever prohibited in the United States and all its territories.

ART. 2. So much of article three, section two, as refers to the delivery up of persons held to service or labor escaping into another State, is annulled.

Mr. Pendleton first voted to lay on the table and afterwards voted against the resolutions. On the 9th of April a motion was made to expel Harris, of Maryland, for using the following threatening language:

"The South asked you to let them live in peace. But you said you would bring them into subjugation. This is not done yet; and God Almighty grant that it may never be. I hope that you will never subjugate the South."

On the vote to expel, the yeas were 84, nays 59. Mr. Pendleton voted in the negative.

June 13th, 1864, Pendleton voted against the Army Appropriation Bill. On the same day he voted against the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act. On the 15th, he voted against the joint resolutions of the Senate proposing to the States changes to the Constitution so as to further prohibit slavery.

Such is the record of the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, showing him to be opposed to coercion, in sympathy with the South, a violent slavery propagandist, and far more in sympathy with the rebellion, suppose he should get to be President. His record will show what may be expected from him. Let the people judge between him and Abraham Lincoln.

McClellan's Military Career.

Booker said: "I do not hesitate to say that the failure of the Peninsular campaign is to be attributed to the want of generalship on the part of our commander."

General Casey testified that after Fair Oaks, "if Gen. McClellan had possessed the energetic qualities of a great General, we should have taken Richmond."

When, after the victory at Malvern Hill, while McClellan was on board the gunboat, the order to retreat to Harrison's Landing was received, General Kearney said: "I, Philip Kearney, an old officer, enter my solemn protest against this order for retreat; we ought, instead of retreating, to follow up the enemy and take Richmond. And in full view of all the responsibility of such a declaration, I say to you all, such an order can only be prompted by cowardice or treason."

The Siege Fair.

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A Legion of Honor.

The Times recommends, now that therebellion is in its last stages, that a Legion of Honor be organized of the old veterans, and that it be an independent corps under Hooker. It believes that by special inducements to the old soldiers, a large body of men could be organized to be in at the death of the rebellion.

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If anything additional were needed in order to confirm the desperate condition of the rebel army, it will be found in the recommendations of the Richmond Dispatch of the 9th of September. Recognizing the fact that their only hope and last chance is in the election of McClellan and the defeat of the Union armies in order to make any suggestion, as to how the rebel army may be recruited, which are shocking to contemplate. In the first place it declares that the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, have each 8,000 troops of "Conscript age"—that is, between 15 and 60—

"By some means or other, these must be got at," says the Dispatch. In the next place it reasons, "Old men and negroes can be substituted to a certain extent for younger men employed in the manufacture of shoes, hats, clothes or gunpowder. None but black teamsters should be employed, all others must be pressed into the service." The next source of revenue which it looks are the deserters. Of these it says:

There are a large number of deserters in the counties lately occupied, but now abandoned by the enemy, who might, with a little coercion, be brought back to their colors. They, in general, never see the newspapers, and therefore do not know that General Lee has offered them a free pardon on condition of their returning to their ranks by a certain day. At present the larger part are detained by a feeling of shame, and the fear of being tried and shot as deserters. Many of them believe the military—never must do so. They are now the property of the rebel army, and are to be sent to their homes on furlough, and while their return to camp was cut off by the enemy making a sudden movement and taking possession of their country. Most of these men could be brought back if they could see the offer of pardon made in General Lee's proclamation.

A final resort is to conscription in some counties they have not been able to get at until recently. The Dispatch admits that the conscription has been enforced where the rebel authority exists, but says in some of the counties occupied until lately by the enemy, there are numbers of men of conscript age who have not been enrolled. In one county alone we have been assured that there were more than two hundred, and that we take to be hardly the average number.

These recommendations show how hard pressed they are. Every effort is made to prevent the Union armies from gaining any more victories. Every nerve is stretched to the limit. If Mr. Lincoln is re-elected they will yield. They know they will be obliged to surrender, and hence the whole rebel press is urging the strengthening of their armies. The following from the Southern Echo, which is found in all other rebel journals:

"Before that time shall have arrived his drafted men will have begun to pour in. They will be absorbed as fast as they arrive in the old regiments, and not under the previous ceremony of a drill at home. They will, therefore, be much the more readily turned into servicable men, if they do not become exactly what may be called soldiers before the time above designated. It will be necessary, on our part, to bring the conscription into force in order to reinforce Gen. Lee in Virginia and Gen. Hood in Georgia."

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They will, however, find that Grant is ready for any attack, and with the reinforcements soon to be added, may, himself, strike a blow before the rebels expect it.

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At about six o'clock last evening a difficulty occurred between a white man and a negro named Henry Huston, at the door of a low drinking saloon, on Race between Post. The white man and a negro accompanying him sought entrance to the saloon, where the negro tried to force his way through the door. The white man, who was armed with a pocket knife in the course of the affray, and chasing the other up Race a few steps, the white man struck the negro, and the negro, in turn, struck the white man. The white man, who was armed with a pocket knife in the course of the affray, and chasing the other up Race a few steps, the white man struck the negro, and the negro, in turn, struck the white man.

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INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

The Number and Condition of the Rebel Army—Effect of the Loss of the Weldon Railroad—Obstructions in the James River, &c., &c.

A gentleman, connected with the Richmond papers, and who left Richmond on the 5th, furnishes some interesting statements concerning Southern affairs. He says, "The rebel army, as it now stands, amounts to 75,000 men of all branches. It extends from Coal Harbor to the Weldon Road. Every mile, between 16 and 60, capable of bearing arms, is in the service. His army is, therefore, largely made up of boys and old men. He says the rebel forces, now in the valley, cannot be more than 15,000, ten thousand having returned to Richmond."

The loss of the Weldon Railroad was a severe blow to them. It was the chief line of supply to Richmond. The Danville road amounts to nothing in comparison. They are now supplied by the Lynchburg road. The rolling stock on the Danville road amounts to nothing, and there is nothing to be brought over the Lynchburg road. The principal mission to the valley was to procure supplies.

After the occupation of the Weldon Railroad by Grant an immediate reduction of rations took place in Lee's army. Before the occupation of the railroad, they were receiving a pound of bacon and a pound and a quarter of meal per man daily. This allowance was at once reduced to a quarter of a pound of bacon and three quarters of a pound of meal per man daily. There are now the rebel army under Lee around Richmond and Petersburg. Early's men, who have returned from the valley and fought in the battle of Bean's station, now form the main body of the rebel army. They are posted on the Weldon railroad, so as to hold what they have of it. He considers the rebels were so badly cut up in the battle for the possession of the Weldon Railroad that another attack by them is impossible, unless they have nothing whatever to eat in Richmond.

About the rebel iron-clads and obstructions in the James River, our informant gives very interesting information. From what he says, we can learn, he is of the opinion that there are no obstructions in the river as far up as Drury's Bluff, and none up above the bluff. There appears to be only one line of obstructions in the James River, and that is opposite Drury's Bluff, and consists of one line of torpedoes stretching obliquely from Fort Darling to the bank on the northwest. This line only catches near where channel along the north bank runs, and by this route the rebels have never had any obstructions from Fort Monroe to Richmond, nor have they lost it. The rebel squadron in the James consists of two iron-clads and two wooden gunboats. The iron-clads are built of wood, with three plates of iron for coating, each plate being laid transversely to the one underlying it, and having a thickness of four inches. The following from the Southern Echo, which is found in all other rebel journals:

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